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Dec. 10. Roumania signed the Austrian and Bulgarian treaties, and also the one committing her to protection of the rights of minorities within her own borders.

Frank L. Polk, of the Department of State, and General Tasker Bliss and Mr. Henry White, the last of the American Peace delegates, sailed from Brest for home.

The Cuban Senate ratified the Treaty with Germany.

NEW TERMS FOR GERMANY

On November 1, the allied and associated powers, acting through the Supreme Council, gave notice to Germany that the British Empire, France, Italy, Belgium, Poland, and Spain, as well as Germany, having ratified the Peace Treaty, there would take place in Paris, at a date to be named later, the depositing of these ratifications and formal coming into authority of the treaty as such. But Germany's attention also was called to the fact that under the terms of the treaty it need not be so ratified or formally made operative unless the conditions and obligations to which Germany had previously agreed had been met by her. This the Council affirmed was not the case; therefore the German Government was asked to give to the German delegates authorized to sign the process-verbal of the deposits of ratifications full powers to sign at the same time the protocol, of which the following is the text:

"Furthermore, the entry into force of the treaty involves certain consequences which, at the present time, it is important to consider.

"Subparagraph 1. The beginning of operations by the interallied high commission of the Rhineland (as arrangement article 2).

"Subparagraph 2. The beginning of operations by military, naval and air delegations, at the present time in Germany, as military, naval, and air commissions of control (treaty, article 203).

"Subparagraph 3. The beginning of operations by the repatriations commission (treaty, article 233, and Annex II, paragraph 5).

"Subparagraph 4. Transfer of sovereignty for Memel (treaty, article 99) and for Dantzig (treaty, article 100), resulting in the evacuation of the troops and German authorities and the taking possession of these territories by the interallied troops.

"Subparagraph 5. Transfer of government in the Saar basin (treaty, article 49, and annex, paragraph 16).

Upper Silesia Plebiscite

"Subparagraph 6. Transfer of temporary government in Upper Silesia submitted to a plebiscite (treaty, article 88, and annex, paragraphs 1 and 2), resulting in the evacuation of German troops and authorities to be designated by the commission and the occupation by interallied troops as well as the beginning of operations by the commission of government and of plebiscite in this territory.

"Subparagraph 7. Transfer of temporary administration in the territory of Schleswig submitted to a plebiscite (treaty, article 109), resulting in the evacuation of German troops and authorities of operations by the commission of administration and of plebiscite in this territory.

"Subparagraph 8. Beginning of the fifteen-day period in which must be effected the evacuation and the transfer of temporary administration in the territories submitted to a plebiscite, eastern Prussia, Allenstein (treaty, article 95) and eastern Prussia, Marienwerder (treaty, article 97), resulting in the evacuation of German troops and authorities and the occupation by interallied troops as well as the beginning of operations by the commissions of administration and of plebiscite in these territories.

"Subparagraph 9. Beginning of the fifteen-day period in which the delimitation commissions must begin their operations.

The German Government therefore is now invited to send to Paris for November 10, 1919, duly qualified representatives for this purpose to:

Arrange for New Regime

"Subparagraph 1. Arrange an agreement with the representatives of the allied and associated powers for the conditions for the setting up of the commissions of government, of administration and of plebiscite, the handing over of powers, the transfer of services, the entry of interallied troops, the evacuation of German troops, the replacement of the said German authorities, and all other measures above provided for.

"Attention is now called to the fact that the German authorities must leave intact all service organizations and offices as well as the documents required by the interallied authorities for the immediate entry on their duties, and that the German troops must also leave intact all the establishments which they occupy.

"Subparagraph 2. Agree with the staff of the marshal, commander-in-chief of the allied and associated armies, as to the conditions of transport of interallied troops.

"Protocol. At the very time of proceeding to the first deposit of ratifications of the peace treaty, it was ascertained that the following obligations which Germany had agreed to execute, in the armistice conventions and the complementary agreements, have not been executed, or have not received full satisfaction, viz:

Rolling Stock Not Delivered

"First. Armistice convention of November 11, 1918, clause 7: Obligation of delivering 5,000 locomotives and 150,000 cars. Forty-two locomotives and 4,460 cars are still to be delivered.

"Second. Armistice convention of November 11, 1918, clause 12: Obligation of withdrawing within the frontiers of Germany the German troops which are in Russian territory as soon as the Allies judge the time proper. The withdrawal of troops has not as yet been executed, in spite of the reiterated injunctions of August 27, September 27, and October 10, 1919.

"Third. Armistice convention of November 11, 1918, clause 14: Obligation to discontinue immediately all requisition seizures or coercive measures in Russian territory. The German troops continue to use these methods.

"Fourth. Armistice convention of November 11, 1918, clause 19: Obligation of immediate delivery of all documents, specie, values of property and finance, with all issuing apparatus concerning public or private interests in the invaded countries. The complete statements of the specie and securities removed, collected, or confiscated by the Germans in the invaded countries have not been delivered.

Must Make Good for Scuttling

"Fifth. Armistice convention of November 11, 1918, clause 22: Obligation of delivering all German submarines. Destruction of the German submarines UC-48 off Ferol by order of her German commander and the destruction in the North Sea of certain submarines proceeding to England for delivery.

"Sixth. Armistice convention of November 11, 1918, clause 23: Obligation of maintaining in the allied ports the German battleships designated by the allied and associated powers, these ships being destined to be ultimately delivered. Clause 31: Obligation of not destroying any ships before delivery. On June 21, 1919, destruction at Scapa Flow of the said ships.

"Seventh. Protocol of December 17, 1918, annexed to the armistice convention of December 13, 1918: Obligation of restoring all works of art and artistic documents removed from France and Belgium. All works of art which were transported into unoccupied Germany have not been restored.

"Eighth. Armistice convention of January 15, 1919, clause 3, protocol 392—1 additional clause 3 of July 25, 1919: Obligation of delivering agricultural implements in lieu of the supplementary railroad material provided for in tables 1 and

2 and annexed to the protocol of Spa of December 17, 1918. The following were not delivered on the date fixed (October 1, 1919): 40 'heucke' plowing outfits; all the personnel necessary to operate the apparatus, all the spades; 1,500 shovels, 1,130 plows, T M 23-26; 1,760 plows, T F 18-21; 1,512 plows, T F 23-26; 629 Belgian plows, T F O M 20; 1,205 Belgian plows, T F O M 26; 4,282 harrows of 2 K 500; 2,157 steel cultivators; 966 fertilizer spreaders, 2 M 50; 1,608 fertilizer spreaders, 3 M 50.

Must Disgorge Industrial Loot

"Ninth. Armistice convention of January 16, 1919, clause VI: Obligation of restoring the industrial material removed from French and Belgian territories. All this material has not been restored.

"Tenth. Convention of January 16, 1919, clause VIII: Obligation of placing the entire German merchant fleet at the disposal of the allied and associated powers. A certain number of ships, of which delivery had been requested by virtue of this clause, have not yet been delivered.

"Eleventh. Protocols of the Brussels conference of March 13 and 14, 1919: Obligations of not exporting any war material of any nature. Exportation of aerial material to Sweden, Holland, and Denmark.

"A certain number of the above unexecuted or incompletely executed stipulations were renewed by the treaty of June 28, 1919, the going into force of which will render applicable the sanctions provided for. This applies in particular to the various payments in kind stipulated as reparations.

"On the other hand, the question of the evacuation of the Baltic provinces was the object of an exchange of notes and decisions which are in course of execution. The allied and associated powers expressly confirm the contents of their notes, the execution of which Germany, by the present protocol, agrees to carry out loyally and strictly.

Scapa Flow Restitution

"Lastly. The allied and associated powers cannot overlook without sanction the other infractions committed against the armistice conventions and violations as serious as the destruction of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, the destruction of the submarine UC-48 off Ferol and the destruction in the North Sea of certain submarines proceeding to England for delivery.

"Consequently, Germany agrees:

"First. (A) To deliver as reparation for the destruction of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, (a) within a period of sixty days from the signing of the present protocol and under the conditions provided for by the paragraph 2 of article 185 of the treaty of peace, the following five light cruisers: *Konigsberg, Pillau, Graudens, Regenburg, Strassburg*.

"(B) Within a period of ninety days from the signing of the present protocol, and in all respects in good condition and ready to function, such a number of floating docks, floating cranes, tugs, and dredges, equivalent to a total displacement of 400,000 tons, as the principal allied and associated powers may demand. As regards the docks, the lifting power will be considered as displacement. In the number of docks above provided for there should be about 75 per cent of docks of over 10,000 tons. The totality of this material must be delivered as in paragraph 6. (b) To be delivered within a period of ten days from the signing of the present protocol: A complete list of all the floating docks, floating cranes, tugs, and dredges which are German property. List which would be delivered to the interallied naval control commission provided for by article 209 of the Peace Treaty will include the material which on the 11th of November, 1918, belonged to the German Government or in which the German Government had an important interest at that date.

Crew Held as Hostages

"(C) The officers and men who formed the crews of the battleships sunk at Scapa Flow and who are actually detained

by the principal allied and associated powers, with the exception of those whose surrender is provided for by article 228 of the Peace Treaty will be repatriated at the latest when Germany will have completed the above paragraphs A and B.

"(D) The destroyer B-98 will be considered as one of the forty-two destroyers the delivery of which is provided for by article 185 of the Peace Treaty.

"Second, to deliver within a period of ten days from the signing of the present protocol, the machinery and engines of the submarines U-137, U-138, and U-150 to offset the destruction of the submarines UC-48, as well as the three engines of the submarine U-146, which is still to be delivered to offset the destruction of submarines in the North Sea.

"Third, to pay to the allied and associated governments the value of the exported aerial material according to the decision and the estimation which will be made and notified by the aerial control commission provided for by article 210 of the Peace Treaty and before the thirty-first of January, 1919.

"In case Germany should not fulfill these obligations within the time above specified, the allied and associated powers reserve the right to have recourse to any coercive measures or other which they may deem appropriate."

During the six weeks that have intervened since Germany received this warning and the date of our going to press there has been a process of parleying under way, indicating on the part of Germany a disposition to postpone as long as possible final signing of the treaty and to escape, if possible, further surrender of any more of her marine resources. Her special objections have been to sections of the above document which deal with the Scapa Flow restitution, calling as they do for the turning over of cruisers, floating docks, cranes, tugs, and dredges. She has denied her responsibility for the sinking of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, holding that it was done unofficially, and that the fleet being in possession of the British authorities they are responsible for the loss. This claim the Supreme Council has denied and has persisted in demanding reparation, rejecting the suggestion of Germany, which the United States is reported also as favoring, namely, that the issue be left to an impartial tribunal sitting at the Hague.

With the departure of the important American and British members of the Peace Conference Staff from Paris real power of late has been concentrated more completely than before in the hands of the Supreme Council. Responsibility that hitherto has been assumed by special representatives of the nations has fallen to the lot of the regular diplomatic representatives, and they will continue to bear it up to the time of the signing of the treaty. Then, if it carries with it the Covenant of the League of Nations, the special machinery created by and for that organization will begin to function, and the various League's commissions called for by the treaty will be named and begin to operate.

The delay of the Entente Powers in settling the Adriatic and Turkish controversies, and the prolonged debate over ratification of the treaty by the United States, have played into the hands of Germany in her negotiations; and she has realized the fact and capitalized it. No chance has been missed to seize on an excuse for dispute. Internal conditions have forced the Ministry to these tactics so as to prolong its tenure and fix its grip.

Pending final action by Germany and the meeting by her of the demands of the victorious Powers, there have been movements of the military forces under Marshal Foch toward the Rhine, with a clear intimation that the patience of the Supreme Council was running out.